COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS.

BILLS OF INTEREST IN THE LAST WEEK OF THE SESSION.

CANAL MEASURE MAY NEED A TWO-THIRDS VOTE IN THE HOUSE-THE ARMY BILL-

NIGHT SESSIONS PROPABLE. Washington, Feb. 27.—The week will open with the Compromise Army bill still before the senaw, but it is impossible to say how long it entinue to demand the attention of that largely upon the temper of Mr. Gorman sal his friends, who insist upon the amendment g the Army bill so as further to control the size of the Army in 1901. It is not, however, beweed that they will press their opposition to the goat of entering into an extended controversy ger the merits of the measure, and the friends the bill count confidently on a vote before Minustranent on Monday. Mr. Gorman disclaims any intention to force delay, but says he will press his amendment as long as there is any

if the debate should be continued to any conglerable length the action would be generally accepted as indicating a purpose to force an exgrassion, as all admit that with as many approgration bills as are pending it is impracticahe is give much more time to the Army bill and still rass the supply bills before March 4. per is as yet no danger of failure on either bill or the appropriation bills. No seater can be found who avows himself desirous of forcing a called session. The general benef is that all these measures will become laws. as to render a safe to permit the legislators to remain at their homes until next December. there is no doubt of the passage of the Army hill by a large majority when the vote is taken.

g cut of the way, and the Senate will have maarestil five of these bills which have not as yet gin on conference reports. The bills in consence are those providing appropriations for the Indian Office, Postoffice and Agricultural epartments, and for the District of Columbia these bills, except in the River and Harbor are many questions requiring adthey will necessarily demand time The River and Harbor bill reles the Nicaragua Canal provision and other Sundry Civil, the Naval, the Army, the Fernifications and the General Defriency All are proportant, and each will require considerable time for disposal. Of these five the Committee on Appropriations has constered only the Sundry Civil bill. The Senate will get them all through, however, unless unexpected opposition should be developed to some

The calendar is full of bills of a private and semi-private nature, and also contains many measures of general public importance. Many of there are unobjectionable to all the members of the Senate and a majority of those of this class will pass.

The beginning of the day sersions will probably hendwarded to 10 or 11 o'clock each day of the for the greater part of it.

WORK IN THE HOUSE. The House of Representatives will devote

practically all of the closing week of the session the appropriation bills and conference re ports, and the prospects are that every minute lefere moon on March 4. An order has been male to meet at II o'clock each day, but in addition to this night sessions will be held, and it rush. A few minor bills may go through by manimous consent, but there is no longer any ime for the consideration of important general business. The bill for the Government of Hawill has been abandoned, and, although the frends of the public building bills, favorably ated upon in Committee of the Whole ten days an still cherish a lingering hope that time will logiven for their consideration in the House to chance is so insignificant that it is barely with mentioning.

AN INTERESTING WEEK

Budreds of bills will die on the calendar. Although the fear of an extra session practi ally disappeared with the agreement in the State upon the Army Reorganization bill, it will require the most arduous labor to get Mough the appropriation bills and conference operts before the currain falls next Saturday The actual physical work of engrossing eight extra big appropriation bills in the last forty eight hours will necessitate a large temporary addition to the electical force. The engrossment I bills is done at the Government printing office when no special exigency exists, but by a special resolution passed on Friday permission b sagross by hand during the remainder of the section was given. In the first adjustment of Offerences between the two houses, the House a enabled to bring every proposition to a vote Waskiy under suspension of the rules, a motion baspend the rules being in order at any time Coming the last week of the session. This gives to the House a distinct advantage, and enables It at the far end of the session to transact an mormous amount of business in a short time. The state of the appropriation bills is such that the situation might well cause alarm were It not for the almost universal desire on both odes of the House to obviate the necessity of an extra session of Congress.

CHANCES FOR THE CANAL

Only three of the fourteen supply bills have gone to the President-the Pendon, Military Academy and Consular and Diphmatic. Six were passed by both houses. Five of thesethe Legislative, Executive and Judicial, the Postoffice, the Agricultural, the Disrict of Cohumbla and the Indian-are in conference, where

The palate is almost tickled with Scott's Emulsion of Codliver oil. The stomach inows trouble you there. You feel it first in the strength it bring; it shows in the color of cheek and smoothing out of wrinkles.

It was a beautiful thing to co, to cover the odious taste of Corliver oil, evade the tax on the Lieutenant Committed W. H. TURNER is det. stomach, and take health by Surprise.

It warms, soothes, strength-

ens and invigorates. Nor and \$1.00, all druggists. NOTT & HOWNE, Chemists, New York.

the representatives of the two houses are seeking to adjust the differences. The River and Harbor bill has been referred to the River and Harbor Committee of the House. The Sundry Civil bill has passed the House and is under consideration in the Senate. The Naval bill has passed the House, but has not yet been reported to the Senate. The Army bill is being considcred in the House, and two of the bills, the Fortifications and the General Deficiency, are

yet to be acted upon by the Houre. Most of the bills in conference have problems which will be more or less difficult to solve, but none of these differences, vexatious and seri-The best opinion is to the effect that a might result in their failure, with the single tole will be secured on Monday, but this de-exception of the River and Harbor bill, and its which the Senate placed upon this bill as a rider will be bitter and to the death. Although the canal proposition undoubtedly would comagainst it are arrayed the opposition of the Appropriations Committee and the ablest taclation authorizing such an enormous expenditure should be hastily passed in the dying hours of Congress. Every strategy known to parliamentary law will be employed to defeat the proposition, and, if necessary, probably to kill the bill, should the Senate prefer its death to its enactment without the Canal amend-

TWO-THIRDS VOTE NEEDED.

After the committee considers the Senate Chairman Burton will probably ome into the House with a motion for a disa greement upon all the amendments and an agreement on the Senate's request for a conference. Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, will clove concurrence in the Canal amendment, a motion which is in order and which will take precedence But as the amendment carries an appropris their first fight. Obstructive tactics can be employed, but it lies in the power of the majority to win in the end, and it is probable that upon a vote the House may agree to the amendsuch an extent that it would seem that in the final issue the friends of the Canal amendment will be effectually blocked unless they can command the necessary two-thirds vote to suspend the rules. If they can the bill will probably me a law with the Canal amendment in it. If they cannot the bill will probably fail, un less the Senate at the last moment lettisons it. Taken altogether, the promise is for a most interesting and remarkable week in the House.

RESERVOIRS IN THE WEST.

ADVOCATES OF IRRIGATION PLEASED WITH SENATE AMENDMENTS.

Washington, Feb 26 (Special).-The advocate system for the arid States of the West feel that they have scored a distinct triumph te appropriations in the River and Harbor bill mended the amendment to the River and Harbor bill proposed by Senator Warren, of Wyoming, in appropriates \$215,000 for the construction of system of reservoirs in Wyoming accordeport, and also that which grants \$50,000 for the curvey of sites in each of the arld and semi-arid amendments after a warm debate, in which the

Engineer Corps, on reservoir sites in Wyoming and Colorado, under which this appropriation was

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Navy orders have been issued: ARMY

at Lieutenant FRANK H MARTIN, 2d Volunteer En-gliners, is relieved from duty as aide de camp on the staff or Brigadier-General James H. Lincoln and will John his regiment at Marianae, Cuba.

for JOHN B. GUTTIRIE. 15th Infantry, is relieved from daily as chief musicating officer for the State of Iowa, and will proceed to Haram. In connection with organization of work of inspection and completion of

following transfers are made in the 4th Cavalry First Lieutenant GEORGE H CAMERON from Toop 1 to Troop A. First Lieutenant CECIL STEWART from Troop A to Troop I.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered; Major HERBERT M. LORD, additional paymaster, wil

nothing about it, it does not case Engineer W M. PARKS is detached from the Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. ARNOLI is granted three months' sign leave

Chief Ergineer L. W. ROHINSON is assigned to duty with the American Hast and Derrica Company. with the Acceptant Holy and Perrica Company.

Chief Engineer W. G. RUEBHLER was retired March 25.

Lieutening Communitier E. B. BARRY is detaced from the Community and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieutenant R. H. JACKSON is detached from the Nava.

Academy and ordered to community the Grad.

Assistant Engineer A MEHLMAN is detached from the Letanon and ordered home.

WORK OF LVTH CONGRESS.

QUESTIONS OF VAST IMPORTANCE CON-

AN EPOCH-MAKING PERIOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY-LEGISLATION IN DETAIL.

intry's history is covered by the work of the with questions of vast magnitude constantly engaging attention, forming an epoch alongside those other American epochs, the Revolution and the a foreign fce, and the treaty-making branch has participated in ratifying the treaty by which that war was terminated. It has provided a great volunteer army, has enlarged the Regular Army and has expanded the Navy to meet war emergencies and new conditions. The tariff has been revised. first by the Dingley law and then by the War Revenue act; a bond issue, known as the war loan

But, far-reaching as these war measures are, the Congress has had time also to enact other legiswhich under ordinary circumstances would its session memorable. This includes the of the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, the enactment of a National Bankruptcy law, provision for taking the Twelfth Census, and the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy jects still pending, including the Nicaragua Canal increase of the Regular Army, the anti-scalp ing measure, the Hawaiian bill, and the propoencouragement of American shipping. Some of the legislative stages, and it will not be until the last measures will be determined definitely

CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION

meously with the opening of President Mc Kinley's administration. Two days after his inand in pursuance of this call Congress assembled on March 15, 1897. The special message to Congrees was directed to the need of a tariff law that would provide ample revenue for the support of the Government. No other subject of legislation was mentioned, and the tariff bill at once became e all-absorbing feature of the session. Chairman States Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee and his Republican associates had already done much work on the bill, and three days after the extra ses sion began the Dingley Tariff bill was reported. It passed the House within two weeks of the opening of the session passed the Senate May 7, and be came a law July 24.

the Senate of the general treaty of arbitration negotiated by President Cleveland with Great Britain. The progress of the treaty, in the ex- excavate, construct, control and defend a canal." wide attention, finally resulting in the defeat of the instrument. The extra session also brought forth fulled of passage in the preceding Congress, and were not considered as properly chargeable to this Some general legislation was enacted, including the suspension of President Cleveland's | pletion of the work authorized serves, providing for a gradual abandonment of sectorian Indian schools, extending relief to the Cuba and in India. The Cuban problem began to

LEGISLATION IN THE WAR.

immation of the pent-up sympathy for suffering an amendment to the River and Harbor bill. aration of war against Spain, and the enactment of those vast emergency measures for prose om the submission of the report on the Maine laced at the discount of the President, without National defence. On April II the President committed the entire Cuban question to Congress, and became a law declaring Cuba free and independdirecting the use of our land and naval forces to enforce the resolutions. Within another week, April 24, the declaration of war was passed by Congress and approved. Then came the rush of war legislation on a stupendous scale, the work proceeding while actual hostilities were under way and the Dewey victory was achieved.

ARMY MEASURES ENACTED.

The act creating the volunteer army had been approved three days before the declaration of war. and under it the President was enabled to call into service the 250,000 men augmenting the Regular proved by the act establishing the three-battalion formation in time of war. A further force was provided by authorizing the enliatment of 10,000 men adapted to tropical climate, since known as immunes. Another act added two additional artillery regiments to the Regular Army, with a total of 1,610 men. These and many lesser Army meas-

ares were speedily enacted. for raising revenue adequate to meet the vast war The first of these was the War e act, designed to raise \$150,000,000, and in ection Congress nutherized a bond issue f \$300,000,000, known as the war loan. After news of the Dewey victory was received resolutions of thanks to the victor were passed, and Congress authorized the presentation of a sword to him and

Although the second session was absorbed with the war, there was time for much important genlegislation. The annexation of Hawaii was ecomplished by a resolution, the treaty of an nexation not having been ratified in the Senate A general bankruptcy law was enacted, providing for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy Other general measures enacted were those pro hibiting the killing of scals in the North Pacific and importation of seaiskins into this country appropriating \$473,151 to settle the Behring Sea arbitration; relieving suffering miners in the Yukon region, and the establisment of an Industrial Com-

The total appropriation of the second session footed almost \$500,000,000, of which upward of 227,000,000 was for purely war purposes.

ACTION ON THE PEACE TREATY.

The present, or third, session of the LVth Congress dealt with those for-reaching results growferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and, after helpg held for a week, was reported back to the Senate on January 11. The Senate had the reaty under consideration for less than a month he vote on ratification being taken on February 6 here was intense interest in the progress of the question from the beginning of the discussion until the close, and this interest was intensified by the doubt felt as to the result of the vote.

When the Senate went into executive session February 6, half an hour before the time set for the final vote the friends of the treaty were cermin of only fifty-five of the fifty-six votes necessary to insure the adoption of the resolution of atification. Soon afterward they secured promses from Senators Jones, of Nevada, and McEnery, of Louisiana, and when the vote was taken the result stood fifty-seven ayes to twenty-seven noes. or one vote more than was necessary under the requirement of a two-third majority.

While the treaty was exclusively before the Senate the House had some indirect participation with lidests covered by the treaty. As the branch orignisting all revenue measures, it provided an apopriation of \$20,000,000 to spay Spain, according to e terms of the treaty. This was first proposed s an amendment to the Sandry Civil bill, but was ruled out on technical grounds. Later, it passed Lebanon and ordered home.

Lieutenant G. M. BUCK Lieutenant C. E. LITTLE—
FIELD, Ensign I BURNS and Assistant Paymaster
B. H. COWAN are detached from the Lebanon and
ordered home, the latter to settle accounts
quernant (junicr grade) GEORGE BREED was honorably
discharged February F1.

policy toward the Philippines, came to the House and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Another important measure resulting from the war is that known as the Hull bill, or the Hull-Hawley bill, for the increase and reorganization of the Regular Army. Following the new conditions arising, two plans of Army increase were presented Congress. The House Military Committee first tock up the subject, and, after elaborate hearings, presented through Chairman Hull a bill having the Army to approximately one hundred thousand men. tenant-general was stricken out, discretion was panies so that the total force would be about sixty thousand men, and some other amendments were made, but the bill substantially as presented was

In the Senate, the Committee on Military Affairs divided equally on the bill, General Hawley, the chairman, and four others reporting a bill sh to that passed in the House, while five other Senators made a minority report, opposing the proposed increase, and suggesting a plan of temporary outlinuance of the military establishment at 62,000. lying insular possessions. These several proposibe until the last days of the session, if at all, that

The latest phase of the subject is presented in a compromise planned by the party leaders in the thorities. The compromise proposes only a slight permanent increase of the Regular Army, as given and its arrangement and scope have been carefull 1901, to maintain the Regular Army at 65,000, and infantry organized as thirty regiments. This plan | main features of the work. Among other things Is now pending before the Senate.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

The Nicaragoa Canal question also has taken a prominent place in the work of this session. At the sutset Mr. Morgan had the subject made the unfinished business of the Senate, and with this right was kept constantly before the Sena when not in executive session, until finally passed. viding that the United States shall participate in 600 shares at \$100 each, out of a total of 1,000,000 shares, and that the work of the Maritime Canal practically under the direction of the United

When this bill reached the House Committee out, and what is known as the Hepburn plan, drafted by Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was substituted. The essential feature of the Hepburn substitute is in making the canal exclusively a Government undertaking. It authorizes Such sum as is necessary for purchasing the thus secured, the President is authorized to have appropriation bills, but they were those which | the Secretary of War excavate and construct the Nicaragua, to a point near Brito on the Pacific The sum of \$115,000,000 is appropriated for the com-

As it was feared the lateness of the session might prevent consideration of either the Morgan bill or the Hepburn plan in the House, various plans were Mississippi flood sufferers and to the destitute in adopted to secure action by way of one of the general appropriation bills. The first move of the kind nt an acute phase at this early session, and | was when Mr. Hepburn offered his plan as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill. After anibans as belligerents, which, however, did not pass | mated discussion, the amendment was ruled out of order, and on an appeal from this decision the chairman, Mr. Hopkins, was sustained. The next The second session of the present Congress is stance of Mr. Morgan, the Commerce Committee emembered as the great war session. It saw the reported an amended form of the Hepburn plan as Tuba, the declaration that the people of Cuba was agreed to by the Senate, and the bill was ught to be and are free and independent, the passed. It is now before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, with the outcome in doubt on the canal item and the bill as a whole

PLANS FOR TWELFTH CENSUS.

The bill providing for taking the twelfth census comprehensive plan for executing this important When the measure reached the House substitute was passed. The House measure differs Census Bureau an independent organization, not under the Interior Department, and in the method

An important measure which has passed both is the Naval Personnel bill, and is entitled "A Bill to Reorganize and Increase the Efficiency of the Personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps" main features were drawn up by a board of emithe stagnation in some of the grades, to expand the personnel to keep pace with the building up of the new Navy, and to reorganize the Marine Corps. It passed the House and the Senate in smended form, and is passing through the final stages of conference.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATION.

The Hawalian bill was presented to both branches forces. The latter also had been expanded and im- of Congress, having been framed by the Hawaiian Commission appointed by the President, with a view to carrying out the Congressional resolution nnnexing Hawaii. It provides a comprehensive plan of territorial government, and fixes the qualification of electors and officers. The bill has not, however, passed either branch of Congress, and although regarded as one of the important pieces of pending legislation, it is hardly expected that it With these war measures were the important acts | can pass all the stages at this late day in the seasion. In view of this, several bills dealing with special phases in Hawali have passed one or the other house. These include bills to extend the cusavigation laws to Hawaii, and extending to the Hawsiian Islands the contract labor laws of the United States. None of these have become a law, as they are dependent largely on the future of the

What is known as the Anti-Scalping bill has attracted much interest and occupied considerable time in both branches of Congress. It was the House at this session, but its consideration in the Senate has been attended by numerous delays, it being displaced recently as unfinished business in order to take up the Army Reorganization bill.

SHIPPING BILL IN DOUBT.

Another measure of importance to the commercial and shipping classes is known as the Shipping bill. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hanna and in the House by Mr. Payne, and is inties to American steam and sailing vessels. dependent on tonnage and distance covered, and also makes merchant vessels an anxillary force to the Navy in time of war. It is on the calendar of houses, with its future in doubt, owing to the short time remaining.
The general legislation of the session, which has

advanced to its final stages, and has become law. includes the following: An act to amend the laws relating to American scamen, for the protection of such seamen and to promote commerce; an act con cerning sailing vessels of over seven hundred tons; providing for a National exposition of American products and manufactures at Philadelphia, for the produces encouragement of the export trade; grantlag extra pay to officers and enlisted men of United States ofunteers; providing additional circuit judges in the Vth and VIth Judicial Circuits; amending the net governing the immediate transportation of dutiable goods without appraisement, adjusting the clothing account for deceased soldlers in certain allowing voting machines in elections Representatives in Congress; removing the body of General John A. Rawlins to Arlington National Cemetery; admitting to West Point and to Annapolis certain persons designated by the Governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Colombia

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The bill establishing a National Military Park to commemorate the campaign, siege and defence of Vicksburg, has passed both houses. Among the bills which have passed one or the other House are: Amending the War Revenue bill as to stamp ing of bond or note and mortgage; authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay extra compensation for certain extra services in the Navy Yards, to establish an international bank, to pay certain dividends of the Freedman's Trust and Savings bank, giving general right of way through Indian reservations, amending the act for the reimbursement of States for the raising of volunteer forces during the war with Spain, granting a pension to ex-Senator John M. Falmer, authorizing a monument at Havana to the survivors of the Maine. The revision of the laws of Alaska and the Judicial system, also has been considered in both houses, but final action has not been reached. dividends of the Freedman's Trust and Savings

The total appropriations of the present session will approximate \$70,000,000, of which about \$250,000,000, of which about \$250,000,000 will be for military and haval uses or for subjects connected with the war. This is a general estimate, however, based upon totals which may underso much change, as very few of the large appropriation bills have become law and some of them have not even been considered. If the Nicaragua Canal amendment is added to the River and Harbor bill this will make a material increase. Included in the naval bill are provisions for three seagoing battle-ships, three armored cruisers and six small cruisers, for which \$10,000,000 is appropriated for the first year's work.

mer Congress) would be of which amount ap-for war expenses or Inident to the Army and Navy.

IMPORTANT TO LEGISLATORS.

MR. HINDS'S BOOK ON PARLIAMENTARY PRECEDENT

Washington, Feb. 36 (Special) -One of the mos important and useful Government publications of the year, and one which National legislators and persons interested in National legislation will find ndispensable, is that entitled, "Parliamentary Precedents of the House of Representatives of the 'nited States," compiled by Asher C. Hinds, clerk the Speaker's table, and published by authority from the journals and records of debates, and arand statutes relating to the organization and administration of the House, the general parliamentary law and the origin and development of the rules of that body. The collection was originally for use in the work at the Speaker's table, planned with the view of making it a practical ref

The precedents included in this work belong to the period from the first organization of the House of Representatives in 179 to the adjournment of the second session of the LVth Compress, in 186 Not all the derivious of the Speakers for the 18 years of the House's existence are included. A years of the House's existence are included, the membership has increased from sixty-five in the 1st Congress to 35 in the LVth, and as the tolerance of husiness has grown with the growth of the country, the rules and practices have changed greatly, so that a large proportion of the term early decisions have become obsolete. This

hat period are given, lecisons are classified some precedents merely proceedings, and others which of Speakers or chairmen given in respectively. The proceedings are always had a certain influence, and the result of careful thought of presiding officers. But they should shed from the decisions made upon leer and affirmed by the silent acquiesmal vote of the House, les are constantly referred to in the it has seemed advisable to give each brief account of its origin and develutions of "Jefferson's Manual".

The volume contains thirty-six chapters, and consists of nearly one thousand pages, including, what so many Government publications lack, a 4,299,129 pounds of potatoes, 64,500 pounds were res and satisfactory index

Mr. Hinds has done his work with characteristic thoroughness and conscientiousness,, and the resuit will be a monument to his industry and

RATIONS FOUND SATISFACTORY.

MAJOR ARRASMITH PRAISES THE REFRIG-ERATED BEEF AND OTHER FOOD AT CHICKAMAUGA - PERCENTAGE

OF LOSS SMALL.

Washington, Feb. 26.-The Army Board of Inquiry has received the report of Major J. M. Arra-smith, late commissary at Camp Thomas, Georgia, nection with the Sundry Civil bill, amount to upon the character of the rations issued at that \$4,003.400, the bill as reported to the Senate, carry-The report covers the rations supplied to the 77,00) solders mobilized at Chickamanga Park low from May, 1888, to January, 1899, and was made in accordance with the following order from Gen-

War Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1899.

Major James M. Arrasmith, Depot Commissary,
Chickamauga Fark, Ga.

Sir: The Commanding General having referred to
this office for investigation and report the matter
of unsatisfactory food issued to the troops during
the last year I have the honor to request that you
furnish me at your earliest convenience such information as you have or can secure bearing upon
the general subject, but especially concerning the
food received during the military operations in the
recent war with Spain, particularly refrigerated or
canned beef and all component parts of the ration
destroyed, whether prior or subsequent to issue to
troops. Very respectfully,
E. A. GARLINGTON,
Acting Inspector-General.

To this Major Arrasmith replied:

To this Major Arrasmith replied:

Office Depat Commissary Camp Thomas,
Chickamauga Park, Ga. January 27, 1839.

Colonel E. A. Garlington, Acting Inspector-General,
Washington, D. C.
Sir: In compliance with instructions contained
in your letter of the 23d inst. I have the honor to
submit the enclosed report relative to rations
issued at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
also amount cendemned and soil or destroyed.
All stores unfit for sale or issue were acted upon
by a board of survey, and in all cases were condemned prior to issue to troops, with the exception
that in a few instances damaged potates and
according to the condemnation.

The 2300 pounds of beef condemned and destroyed was local beef purchased in Chattanooga.
The refriserated beef was sufficient in quantity
and excellent in quality and the fact that the
dopot commissary inspected and issued over 1,000,
see pounds of this beef, and in a hot climate, without losing a pound of it, indicates the sphendial
condition of the beef and the care exercised in
handling it.

The bread condemned was purchased in Nash-

condition of the beef and the care exercised in handling it.

The bread condemned was purchased in Nashville during the time the regular troops were here, and prior to the erection of the bakery at this camp. The bread baked here was very good; I have never seen better oread issued to troops.

The hacan condemned was a part of the large amount sent to and stored in Chattanooga for the use of the Army at Chickamauga: It deteriorated rapidly in this climate, and a part of it became infected with skippers, and when shipped out to camp some of it had to be condemned and replaced by good hacon. The greatest care was taken by the depot commissary for the preservation of all subsistence stores and any damage that occurred was due to climate and natural causes and was incident to the service. The canned beef and baked beans were very good, and showed no signs of fermentation, the damage to the two caus of the former and incident cans of the latter was due to accident, nalls having been driven through the boxes, penetrating the caus.

naving been driven through the boxes, penetrating the caus.

Only 197 pounds of canned roust beef was received, and this amount was sold to officers and men of the cammand, and gave entire satisfaction. The greatest care was necessary for the preservation of vegetables in this climate particularly at about the time that the supply of old potatoes was exhausted and the new potatoes were beginning to arrive. Fifty-four hundred pounds of sugar were damaged by a heavy rainstorm, which, owing to the roof of the building being defective, flooded a portion of the commissar).

The quality of the rations furnished was excellent, and probably the best ever issued to an army of sixty thousand men, with the exception of some potatoes and bacen that spoiled owing to natural causes, and this shight defect was quickly remedied by being replaced by a good quality of the same, and taking into consideration the fact that approximately thirty million pounds of subsistence stores were shipped here and issued, the percentage of lors is exceedingly small. Respectfully.

Major and C.S. U.S. V. Depot Commissary.

loss is exceedingly small. Respectfully.

J. M. ARRASMITH.

Major and C. S. U. S. V. Depot Commissary

The table accompanying this report shows that 5.163,900 pounds of refrigerated beef were issued without the loss of a pound.

150,000 two-pound cans, of which two were condemned. Of 90,000 three-pound cans of baked beans nine cans were condemned. Of 240,000 cans of issued 6.567,300 pounds of soft bread, of which 5,245.

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For Wedding Gifts they are Elegant. If Lamp Dealers will not supply genuine Miller

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DANGER IN THE CARS.

COMES FROM PROOKLYN

As if the inevitable draughts of a street cas were not bad enough, the Brooklyn trolley companies have begun to use compartment cars with side doors. The wind rushes in and out and the passengers cough, sneeze and shiver. Some of them swear. Yet the ordinary cars, surface and elevated, are bad enough. How many thousands of wage-earners, travelling to and fro every working day, trace an obstinate all-winter cold to the draughts in the cars! The transportation companies cannot remedy matters even if they were disposed to, but the passenger can do much for himself.

Let him remember that a cold, unlike a fever, is not self-limitive. It can and should b checked early; not by a remedy that merely eases the cough, but by one that rouses all the forces of the body to throw off disease. A pure key, the one absolutely reliable medicinal stimulant now before the people of New-York, does it. It is sold by druggists and grocers from Tottenville to the confines of Westchester county. Be careful that no substitute for Duffy's upon which the dealer can make a little more profit, is imposed upon you.

Take this whiskey at the first sign of a cold.

Take this whiskey at the first sign of a cold. understand why it has such a high

Rheumatic Pains!

Yours truly. W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, on Julia street.

Radway's Ready Relief For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflam: Price 50 cts, a bottle. Sold by All Druggists.

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SILVERSMITHS. Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y.

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NERVOUS PROSTRATION OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT. 131 WEST 45th ST., N. Y.

> which have received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the world. mature of Shal Rem the box.

jected before issue. Of 1,128,320 pounds of onions 2.900 were rejected. Of 232,508 three-pound cans of tomatoes 37 were condemned. cans 164 were condemned. All these condemnations were before issue to the troops. Out of 13,250,000 pounds of bacon, 138,882 were condemned before issue. This had been shipped in bulk from Western Army posts, and became heated on the way and in the storehouse at Chaftaneoga. All other items of the ration were in good condition.

INCREASE IN SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

MORE THAN FOUR MILLIONS ADDED BY

SENATE COMMITTEE. Washington, Feb. 25.-The total increases of the ing \$45,963,989. The more important changes fol-

Public building at Altoona, Penn, \$125,000.
Lightship and fog signal near Cape Elizabeth,
Maine, \$70,000.
Long island headlight station, Massachusetts;
for removing station to new site, where it will not
be exposed by firing of guns in the new seacoast
battery, \$4,500.

Lighthouse and fog signal or lightship near Pollock Rip Shoais, Nantucket, Mass, 48,000.
For establishing near Hog Island Shoais, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, a light and fog signal, \$25,000.

ragansett Bay, indee island, a light and rog signal, \$25,000.

A new steam tender for buoyage, supply and inspection of Third Lighthouse District, New-York, \$6,000.

Light and fog signal, Hooper's Island, Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, \$30,000.

Depot for the Sixth Lighthouse District, \$35,000.

Expenses steamer Thetis in procuring and transporting reindeer to Alaska, \$20,000.

Two revenue cutters for Great Lakes, \$155,000, limit of cost \$330,000.

Revenue cutter for Pacific Coast, \$112,500, limit of cost \$25,000.

Appropriation of \$15,000 for fish-culture station. Appropriation of \$15,000 for fish-culture station Appropriation of \$15,000 for fish-culture station n North Carolina is made available for next fiscal

exposition, \$250,000.
For a monument to Lafayette in Paris, to be dedicated as a feature of the exposition, \$25,000 worth of bullion is to be purchased, from which 50,000 silver dollars are to be struck in commemoration of General Lafayette, the proceeds to be used in the erection of the monument.
Industrial Commission, appropriation therefor increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year.

Provise attached to appropriation for the Government Printing Office fixing pay of bookbinders and printers at \$6 conts an hour.

New Government Printing Office, \$250,000; limit of cost \$2,000,000.

AGREED ON CENSUS BILL.

FEATURES OF SENATE AND HOUSE MEASURES

Washington, Feb. 26 .- The conferrees on the Census bill have agreed and will make their formal report early in the week. Certain features of both the Senate and House bills will be retained. The census will be nominally under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, but all appointments in the Census Bureau will be made by the Director of the Census. The director, assistant director and 200 supervisors are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The director receives a salary of \$6,000, and the assistant directors \$4,000. The only important point of difference was in regard to whether the census should be made a bureau of a department or separate, the House bill providing for an independent bureau.

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